

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet

AND/OR COMMON

St. Joseph's Academy; Madame Celestine's School; Mother-house (of  
Sisters of St. Joseph)

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

6400 Minnesota Avenue

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

St. Louis

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#3 - Hon. Richard Gephardt

STATE

Missouri

CODE

29

COUNTY

St. Louis City

CODE

510

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

BOTH

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

☒ OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

**ACCESSIBLE**

☒ YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

**PRESENT USE**

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

☒ EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

☒ RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Academy of the Sisters of St. Joseph

STREET & NUMBER

6400 Minnesota Avenue

CITY, TOWN

St. Louis

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 63111

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Recorder of Deeds, City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

1200 Market Street

CITY, TOWN

St. Louis

STATE

Missouri 63101

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

1. City of St. Louis Historic Landmarks

DATE

1976

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY ☒ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Community Development Agency, 1015 Locust Street

CITY, TOWN

St. Louis

STATE

Missouri 63101

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH OF CARONDELET

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2. Historic Sites Catalog., Dorothy J. Caldwell, ed.,  
1963 state  
State Historical Society of Missouri  
Columbia Missouri 65201
3. Carondelet Historical Society Landmark  
1978 local  
Carondelet Historical Society  
St. Louis Missouri
4. St. Louis Chapter, American Institute of Architects,  
"Significant Historic Buildings and Sites of the City of  
St. Louis  
Aug. 1964, rev. Oct. 1967 local  
St. Louis Chapter, AIA  
St. Louis Missouri
5. HABS photo MO, 96-SALV, 34 - "Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph"  
Library of Congress Photoduplication Service  
Washington D.C.
6. Missouri State Historical Survey  
1977 state  
Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City Missouri 65102

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City Block 2972 includes blocks 58-59 of Euler's Survey of Carondelet and the  
vacated r.o.w. of Soper Str.  
Frontage is 661'-7 7/8" on Minnesota, 661'-8 1/8" on Pennsylvania, 295'-10" on  
Holly Hills, 295'-10" on Mott.

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2. James M. Denny, Section Chief, Nominations-Survey  
and State Contact Person  
Department of Natural Resources  
Office of Historic Preservation  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City  
October 19, 1979  
314/751-4096  
Missouri 65102

# DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT  
☐ GOOD  
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED  
☐ RUINS  
☐ UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED  
☒ ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE  
☐ MOVED      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph is a complex of buildings set on the brow of a hill overlooking the Mississippi River. The buildings are used for office, educational, residential and religious purposes. The main group of buildings forms a quadrangle around an arcaded courtyard with a bell tower in its center. Two projecting wings and a chapel attached to one wing form a three-sided court south of the main quadrangle which is now used as the main entry court. Further south are landscaped gardens, a daycare center playground, other outdoor recreational facilities, a grotto, and outbuildings including a laundry-boiler plant and caretakers' residence/garage. A massive stone retaining wall surrounds the site on the north, east and south sides, as the surrounding streets fall away steeply to the east (river) side. These streets and the land to the east were excavated to provide fill for the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad. The west wing of the main quadrangle and the outbuildings to the south front on the west property line along Minnesota Avenue. A brick and cut stone wall and gates complete the enclosure, which encompasses two of Carondelet's original city blocks.

All the main buildings are three stories, and all but the original 1840-41 building have a basement. The basement of the west wing is over half above grade on the west side. The large chapel has a high basement, used for a kitchen and dining room; a balcony, connected at the second floor level to the convent; and a nave considerably taller than the three story buildings. The outbuildings are two story.

Earliest of the existing buildings is the eastern section of the north wing, from the projecting entry bay to the masonry cross-wall near the midpoint. This section, built in 1840-41, consists of six bays. The ground floor is of coursed roughly squared limestone rubble masonry. The upper stories are red brick masonry, laid in common bond with header courses every seventh course. The structure is wood joists and rafters on masonry bearing walls, with cast iron columns at midspan in the basement and second floor. This building, and the others on the north, east and south, have gable roofs with brick chimneys in the gable end walls. An old lithograph of views of Carondelet shows the wing standing alone. The only changes evident since then are the removal of louvered wood shutters, removal of chimneys in the north wall between the windows, and addition of the decorative shed entry canopies.

The severity of the overall form of the building is relieved by inventive and skillful masonry decoration at the cornice, gable ends, entry bays and windows. The cornice is corbelled out several courses, and forms a Romanesque arcade which drops down at the end walls to a string course at the second floor, to frame the upper floors. The only special brick shape employed is a beveled shape which softens the edges of the arcaded cornice and the piers between pairs of the third floor windows. The beveled piers and single header voissiors above the third floor windows make them appear to recede, while projecting brick hoodmolds and header plus stretcher voissiors give the second floor windows prominence. These floors in turn contrast with the flush brick arches above the stone ground floor windows. Windows are double hung wood sash and frame. The string course at the second floor window sill is cut limestone above brick courses. A soldier course

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with bricks set at 45° has a stretcher course below and a header course above. Brick courses run diagonally at the top of gable ends. The projecting entry bay receives added emphasis from a round window into the attic story, and a semi-circular brick hood above it. Cut stone brackets enliven the corbelled out end walls and entry bay above the cornice level. The brick hoods are similar to Italianate details, but the overall impression is Romanesque.

Asphalt shingles now cover the roofs of all gable-roofed buildings in the main quadrangle. Original roofing material is uncertain.

The remainder of the north wing was rebuilt after a fire in 1858 in identical style to the 1840-41 building, by the same builders. This portion includes a basement and a two-story bay window/entry.

Next to be built were the east wing buildings, on the river side, in the 1860's. These also continue the style of the earlier wings, but now brick is used for all three stories, and more elaborate cast iron columns support the floors at midspan. A two-story bay window is centered on the east gable end of the north side. This end was part of the 1860's construction. A crenellated octagonal tower on a square base is the dominant feature of the northern portion of the east wing. The door at the base of the tower was once used as the main entry, and a flight of steps leads down to a massive stone gateway in the wall below. A statue of St. Joseph occupies a niche at the second floor level of the tower created when a window was closed between 1905 and 1917.

The southern building of the east wing continues the style of former wings but the brick cornice treatment becomes finer grained and more elaborate, just as the "carpenter gothic" wood architecture of the period was becoming more ornate. Hoods are missing from the second floor windows, and the third floor windows are now large rectangular openings, rather than pairs of arched openings, while basement windows are arched openings over pairs of double hung wood windows, rather than the single windows of earlier buildings. This wing was completed by 1865. It projects beyond the main quadrangle to the south, joining the 1897 chapel. An arcaded porch on the west side has since been enclosed with brick walls and triple wood windows. The main entry is now to this former porch, adjacent to the chapel. The second floor, once open to the roof, contained the second chapel of the convent, from 1865 to 1897. It has since been converted to dormitories, with the insertion of a third floor, and later to single rooms. A change in floor levels indicates the former location of the altar. A cabinet of notable woodwork remains from the sacristy, at the head of the "chapel stairs." The stair is notable for its decoratively carved and turned walnut newel posts and railing. Stained glass windows also remain from the former chapel.

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The plainest of the buildings forms the south side of the main quadrangle, and the north side of the present entry courtyard. The only decoration on the south wall is a simple corbelled brick cornice. All windows are double hung wood sash with segmental brick arched heads and cut limestone sills. Also on the south side are a two story brick bay window, a one story brick addition at the east end, and a bracketed white painted wood porch at the west end.

The west side of the main quadrangle, closing the inner courtyard, was built in two sections. The first, continuing the style of the earlier buildings, closed the courtyard in 1885. Its inner wall, like the north and south wings, has three story arcaded porches overlooking the courtyard. Decorative cast and wrought-iron railings span between the brick piers. Iron stairs with similar railings cantilever out from the piers. The ironwork was added in the 1880's. Wood porches were replaced with concrete between 1905 and 1917. A wood bell tower, similar to that on top of the brick tower in the courtyard, marks the intersection of the south and east wings.

The west wing was covered on the west side by an addition in 1891. The old west windows of the 1885 wing are now visible on the east side of the central corridor formed when the 1891 building was added. The west (Minnesota Avenue) facade continues the use of red brick walls and rubble stone foundations, but is distinctly different in style. The windows are placed in a much more dynamic rhythm than on the earlier Romanesque-style buildings. And above the second floor, a French Empire influenced mansard roof breaks away completely from the earlier style. There is a white painted, bracketed wood cornice at the third floor line, with a slate mansard roof above in diamond pattern, still in good condition, and capped with a wide wood fascia. The third bay from each end projects up and out, and is topped with lacy wrought ironwork. The dormers in these bays have round arched pediments, while the other dormers have triangular pediments with vigorous wood ornament. The wing ends on the north with an eight-sided pointed tower. The third floor of the tower has fan lights above the windows, which are set in wood panels with carved pilasters at the corners. The south end of the mansard stops against brick piers of a square-based dome, of typical French Empire proportions. Its slate roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles, and a round louver has been replaced with a metal vent. The roof behind the mansard is flat, covered with built-up roofing. Although the style of this wing is different, it remains in harmony with the rest of the complex by maintaining the same height, window proportions, building materials and colors.

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Notable interior features of the convent buildings include beautiful hardwood floors laid in alternating maple and walnut strips in the corridors and main rooms. The former parlors in the northeast corner have decorative parquet floors, now covered with carpet. These unusual floors were first installed in the 1860's. Pressed metal ceilings were used in much of the complex, with plaster ceilings in some areas. Wall finishes are plaster throughout, except for a few recent drywall partitions, and wood wainscots are used in the west wing. Interior wood trim varies from painted plain door frames in federal style without transoms, in the 1841 wing, to more elaborate stained carved woodwork in the 1865 and 1891 wings. Cast iron columns support the floors at midspan in several areas. Those in the library of the 1865 east wing have Corinthian capitals. Ceiling heights are approximately 11'-7" on first and second floors, and 9'-3" under the mansard roof. The basement is finished, with cement floors (which replaced brick passages between 1905 and 1917), and whitewashed or plastered stone walls, plaster or exposed 2 x 12 wood joist ceilings, and a sprinkler system. An eleven foot square brick oven faced with white glazed brick is in the basement. A hand-operated freight elevator with open platform and rope cables is in a corner of the south wing.

Attached to the convent is the large Holy Family Chapel. The cornerstone was laid in 1897. This building returns to the Romanesque Revival style of the earlier buildings, but is more elaborate and sophisticated. Walls are red pressed brick, with fine joints, and decorative pressed shapes, cut stone string courses, columns, steps and copings of limestone and granite. The steeply pitched roof is slate shingled, with copper sheathed dormers, flashings and skylight openings. The chapel contains a main altar, a chapel of Our Lady of La Salette, and a Chapel of Relics of the martyrs. There are also two side altars with highly unusual and beautiful domes of stained glass above. The craftsmanship of the walnut woodwork, heavy brass hardware, and stonework in the chapel is noteworthy. Stained glass windows were added in 1936. The chapel is maintained in excellent condition.

Beneath the chapel is a high basement. It contains a large kitchen, pantries and dining room, completed in 1903, formerly used for the sisters. The sisters now live in several small groups in the convent, each with its own small kitchen.

Between 1905 and 1917, plumbing was installed throughout the convent and bathtubs replaced foottubs in the west wing tub room. The old chapel in the 1865 east wing was converted to dormitories, and the courtyard was landscaped and partially paved.

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Construction began on the laundry-boiler plant and adjacent caretakers' residence/garage in 1911. These are two story red brick buildings with low hipped roofs with projecting eaves. The boiler plant is in a deep basement, with the laundry on the ground floor and art and music rooms above. An iron-banded octagonal brick smoke-stack on a square base is at the south side of the boiler plant. Boilers, first coal-fired, now gas, supply radiators to heat the convent. There is no central cooling plant.

One unfortunate change to the convent building was that all were painted gray at one time. The paint was removed by sandblasting within the last 20 years, which damaged the face of the soft brick, but thorough tuckpointing has kept the walls in good condition. In general, the buildings are in excellent condition and continue to be successfully adapted to new uses with minimal disturbance.

# 3 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1840-41 (first wing built)	BUILDER/ARCHITECT Julien & Auguste Gamache, builder Stewart Matthews, architect later architects: John Pitcher Francois Salner for chapel: Aloysius Gillick
--	--

The Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet is significant for several reasons:

1. The first formal school in the town of Carondelet was taught on this site, by the Sisters of St. Joseph, in 1836. The boarding school for girls established in 1841 attracted students from the entire Mississippi River Valley.<sup>1</sup>
2. The first school for the deaf in the St. Louis area was taught here in 1837. It became the first state-funded school for the deaf in Missouri, and led to the founding of several institutions for the deaf in the St. Louis area.<sup>2</sup>
3. The convent includes the oldest institutional building still in existence in Carondelet, and perhaps the oldest brick building, dating from 1840-41.
4. The architecture of the convent and grounds is of outstanding quality, retaining a harmony and integrity of design through over a century of building and remodelling. It is unique in Carondelet.
5. The Convent and Academy of St. Joseph have played an important role in the community life of Carondelet, and led to the founding of educational, medical and religious institutions throughout the United States. The sisters are still active in Carondelet life, providing a day-care center and leadership in community organizations.
6. The convent is "mother-house" to religious communities in all fifty states, Japan and Peru. It is the first convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph in the United States, and thousands of women received their education and religious training here. It has been in continuous use on this site since 1836.<sup>3</sup>

In 1836 the first sisters of St. Joseph to settle in Carondelet arrived from France. They came at the request of bishop Rosati, the first bishop of St. Louis, who had asked for young French girls to care for "poor American souls,"<sup>4</sup> and, in particular, deaf-mutes. Two sisters arrived in September, 1836, and were given a rough two-room log cabin for their quarters. The cabin had been



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built in 1833 as an orphanage for the Sisters of Charity, who moved to St. Louis in July 1836. The cabin was on a tract of land which had been set aside for religious purposes since Clement Delor's original subdivision of the village in 1767.<sup>5</sup>

Carondelet at this time was a small, poor town of a few hundred French, or Creole, settlers. The population was 250 in 1804 and had grown slowly since then, although it was incorporated as a town in 1832. Also known as "Vide Poche," its inhabitants farmed commonfields, trapped and sold driftwood from the Mississippi for firewood, earning a meager living generally, and lived in low stone houses or log cabins. It remained an independent town until 1871, when it was annexed by St. Louis.

Within a week of their arrival, the sisters opened the first formal school in Carondelet. Twenty pupils, boys and girls, enrolled. Most were too poor to pay tuition but brought wood or provisions instead.

In 1837 the first two sisters trained to educate deaf-mutes arrived in Carondelet from France: Celestine Pommerel and Sister Joan Fournier. They began their work immediately, and deaf-mutes stayed as boarders at the cabin.

The town recognized the value of the sisters' work in 1839 by paying them a salary of \$375 annually for educating "in the English and French language female children in the town of Carondelet from six to eighteen years old."<sup>6</sup> This arrangement was continued until 1851 when a free public school system was established.

The sisters also opened a school for daughters of free negroes at 3rd and Poplar in St. Louis in 1845. It operated for a year despite great antagonism from many whites in St. Louis, until such schools were outlawed by an act of the state legislature. It even continued after that for a short time on a boat in the river, outside the jurisdiction of the law.<sup>7</sup>

The school for girls at the convent became known first as "Madame Celestine's School" (after one of the sisters who came to teach the deaf and was instrumental in building the first wing of the present convent). It was later called the Academy of St. Joseph and remained at this site until 1925, when it moved to the Fontbonne College campus in Clayton, also founded by the Sisters of St. Joseph in Carondelet. It remained there until 1955 when it moved to its present quarters on Lindbergh in St. Louis County.<sup>8</sup> Stained glass transoms with the "ASJ" insignia of the Academy are a reminder of its former presence in the north wing of the convent.

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The sisters began building soon after their arrival. In 1838 the log cabin was covered with weatherboards, a second story was added, porches were added, and two small rooms were added to the west end.

In 1840 work began on the first wing of the present building complex. The cornerstone was laid October 2, 1841. The "credential" inside was signed by Sister Celestine, Bishop Rosati of St. Louis, and Father Edmund Saulnier, pastor of B.V.M. of Mt. Carmel parish (now St. Mary and St. Joseph). Father Saulnier gave the sisters the land which the convent stands on.

The convent archives record a building contract between Celestine Pommereh and Julien and Auguste Gamache, who built this and the other early buildings. They were to be paid \$300 upon completing the basement (ground floor?), \$200 upon completing work, and \$550 in five years, for all material and labor. Members of the Gamache family, who also ran a ferry and owned the land which became Jefferson Barracks, still live nearby. The architect was Mr. John Pitcher.

A second brick building was begun in 1843, south of the brick building. Mr. Stewart Matthews was the architect. In the summer of 1846, the frame building added to the log cabin was torn down, and the cabin itself moved south on the site.

In 1854 a three-story brick building 36 feet by 60 feet was built adjoining the north wing.

In 1858, a fire destroyed all but the log cabin and 1841 wing. Rebuilding began immediately, as described in Section 7. Of interest is the note that the novices helped build the north section of the east wing in 1860. They carried all the stone and mixed the mortar.<sup>10</sup> Later, they were able to use the crenellated tower as an observatory, learning astronomy rather than stone masonry.

The log cabin was finally destroyed in the 1860's, making room for further additions described in Section 7.

The convent once housed the Academy of St. Joseph, residence for 200 sisters, and the Generalate of the religious order. Today the convent houses a residence for fifty sisters, offices for a ten-state province of the order, a community day-care center, art and music studios and a retreat house.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Sister Mary Lucida Savage, PhD, The Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, St. Louis: 1923.
2. Interview with Sr. Dolorita, Archivist, Convent of Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, March 7, 1979.
3. Interview with Sr. Dolorita.
4. Quoted in an article "128 Years in Carondelet," Naborhood Link News, May 27, 1964, p. 8. Source: Carondelet Library.
5. Naborhood Link News, op. cit.
6. Naborhood Link News, op. cit.
7. Interview with Sr. Dolorita, Archivist, Convent of Sisters of St. Joseph, March 7, 1979, and article, Naborhood Link News, op. cit.
8. Interview with Sr. Dolorita.
9. Interview with Sr. Dolorita.
10. Convent archives, from Sr. Imelda Carroll.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

### Books, Manuscripts, Typescripts

Heinrichs, Gustav. St. Louis and Carondelet, Formerly and Now. trans. by M. Heinrichs-meyer. (1st publ. in German in "Westliche Post," St. Louis, then in trans. by Theo. Schrader & Co., St. Louis: 1873. Also publ. Oct. 1960 and Jan. 1961, "The Bulletin" of Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.).

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 4.49 acres

"Cahokia, ILL-MO."

QUADRANGLE NAME "Webster Groves, MO-ILL"

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1 5 7 3 9 7 5 0 4 2 7 1 0 0 0

B 1 5 7 3 9 6 2 0 4 2 7 0 8 2 0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1 5 7 3 9 5 3 0 4 2 7 0 8 8 0

D 1 5 7 3 9 6 7 0 4 2 7 1 0 7 0

E                              

F                              

G                              

H                              

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property consists of all of St. Louis City Block 2972, bounded on the west by Minnesota Ave., on the north by Holly Hills Ave., on the east by Pennsylvania Ave., on the south by Mott Str.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

1. Donald T. Brubeck, Architect

October 12, 1979

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Donald T. Brubeck, Architect

314/361-0685

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

4961 McPherson

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

St. Louis

Missouri 63108

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL   

STATE X

LOCAL   

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

Director, Department of Natural Resources and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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Savage, Sister Mary Lucida, PhD. The Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (B. Herder Book Co., St. Louis: 1925).

Koch, A. Ryrie. Carondelet, Yesterday and Today (typescript, St. Louis: 1937)  
Source: St. Louis Public Library.

Wayman, Norbury. History of St. Louis Neighborhoods: Carondelet (Community Development Agency, St. Louis: 1978).

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles (M.I.T. Press, Cambridge: 1969).

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Souvenir of Carondelet, (Carondelet Progress Print, T.J. Herbel & Co. Publishers, St. Louis: 1951) Sources: Missouri Historical Society and Carondelet branch, St. Louis Public Library.

Periodicals

"Carondelet Historical Society Newsletter," Vol. 3, No. 2, 1971. Drawing. Source: St. Louis Public Library.

"128 Years in Carondelet," article in "Naborhood Link News," St. Louis, May 27, 1964, pp. 8, 21.

Other

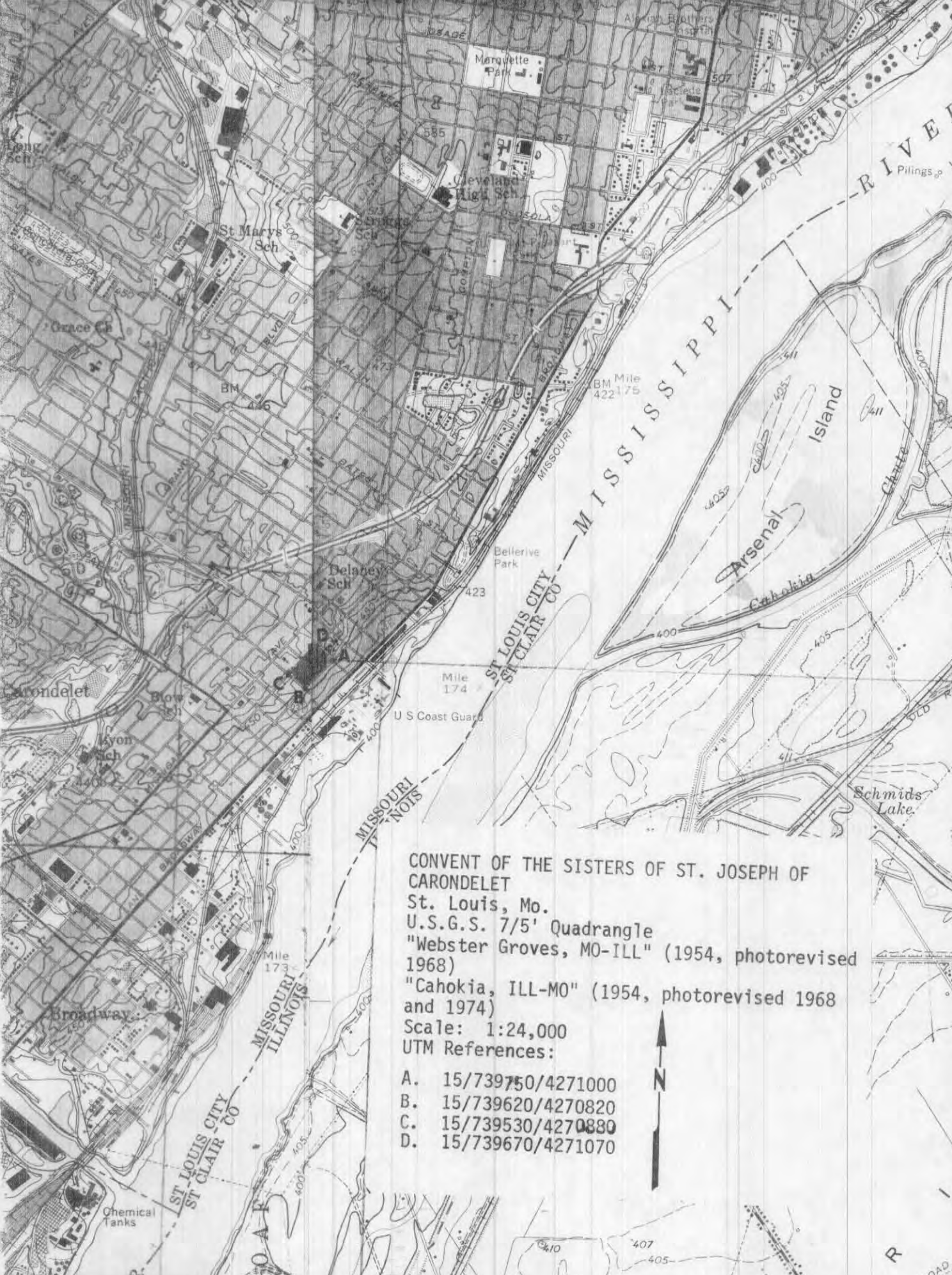
Archives of the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph: Deeds, building contracts, diaries, letters, memoirs, photographs, and notes on building history compiled in 1951.

Photographs

Archives of Convent. Several photographs including aerial views.

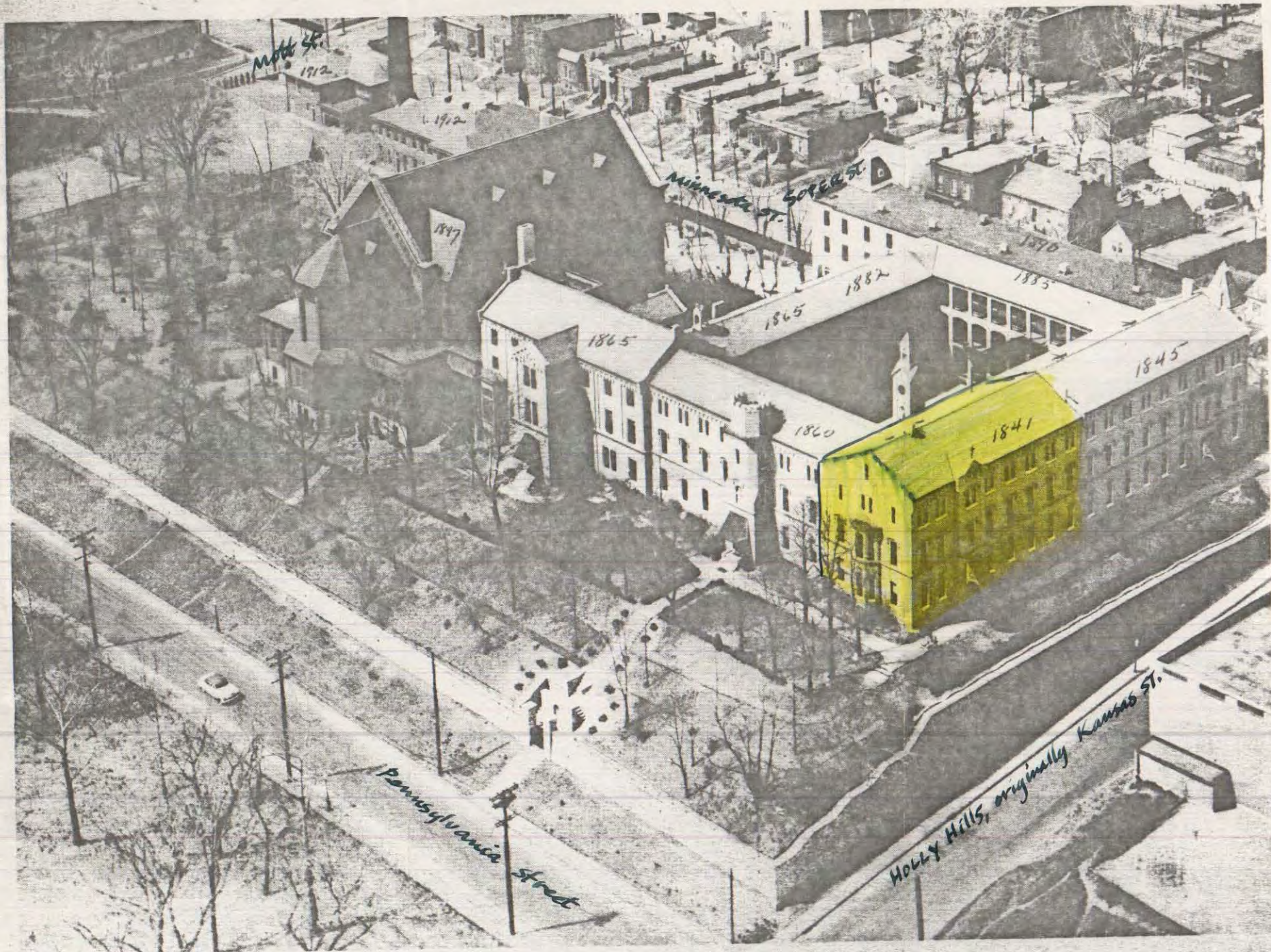
Carondelet file of Carondelet branch, St. Louis Public Library: article from St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," April 22, 1945. Interior views of chapel and "chapel hall," and replica of original log cabin.

Carondelet files, Missouri Historical Society photography library, St. Louis.



CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH OF  
CARONDELET  
St. Louis, Mo.  
U.S.G.S. 7/5' Quadrangle  
"Webster Groves, MO-ILL" (1954, photorevised  
1968)  
"Cahokia, ILL-MO" (1954, photorevised 1968  
and 1974)  
Scale: 1:24,000  
UTM References:  
A. 15/739750/4271000  
B. 15/739620/4270820  
C. 15/739530/4270880  
D. 15/739670/4271070





Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet Novitiate 6400 Minnesota Ave. ST. L., 63111  
annotation of dates on building wings by Sister Francesca Marie, 1962.



**Photo Log:**

Name of Property: **Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet**

City or Vicinity: **St. Louis [Independent City]**

County: **St. Louis [Independent City]** State: **MO**

Photographer: **Donald T. Brubeck (unless otherwise noted)**

Date

Photographed: **May 1979 (unless otherwise noted)**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 14. Lithograph of Carondelet, MO, including Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, circa 1841, view from NW, Photo by MO Historical Society.

2 of 14. Aerial view from W-SW, circa 1960.

3 of 14. View from NW, Photographer is unknown, taken in 1932.

4 of 14. North wing from NW. Photo taken by Wm. Turner, May 1979.

5 of 14. N end of W wing, from NW. Photo taken April 1979.

6 of 14. W & S wings from SW.

7 of 14. Detail, W wing from W.

8 of 14. E wing from SE. Photo taken by Wm. Turner, May 1979.

9 of 14. E wing from W. Photo taken by Donna Bubash, May 1979.

10 of 14. Courtyard from SE. Photo taken by Wm. Turner, May 1979.

11 of 14. NE corner of courtyard from E. Photo taken by Wm. Turner, May 1979.

12 of 14. Chapel from W.

13 of 14. W wing and chapel from S.

14 of 14. Detail, chapel from SW.





St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Work-Shop



Curves of Main and First Streets



Catholic Church



Market House, City Hall Bldg.



Methodist Church



Southern Railroad (also St. Vincent)



Delphic Carlin



St. Hill



Convent of St. Joseph



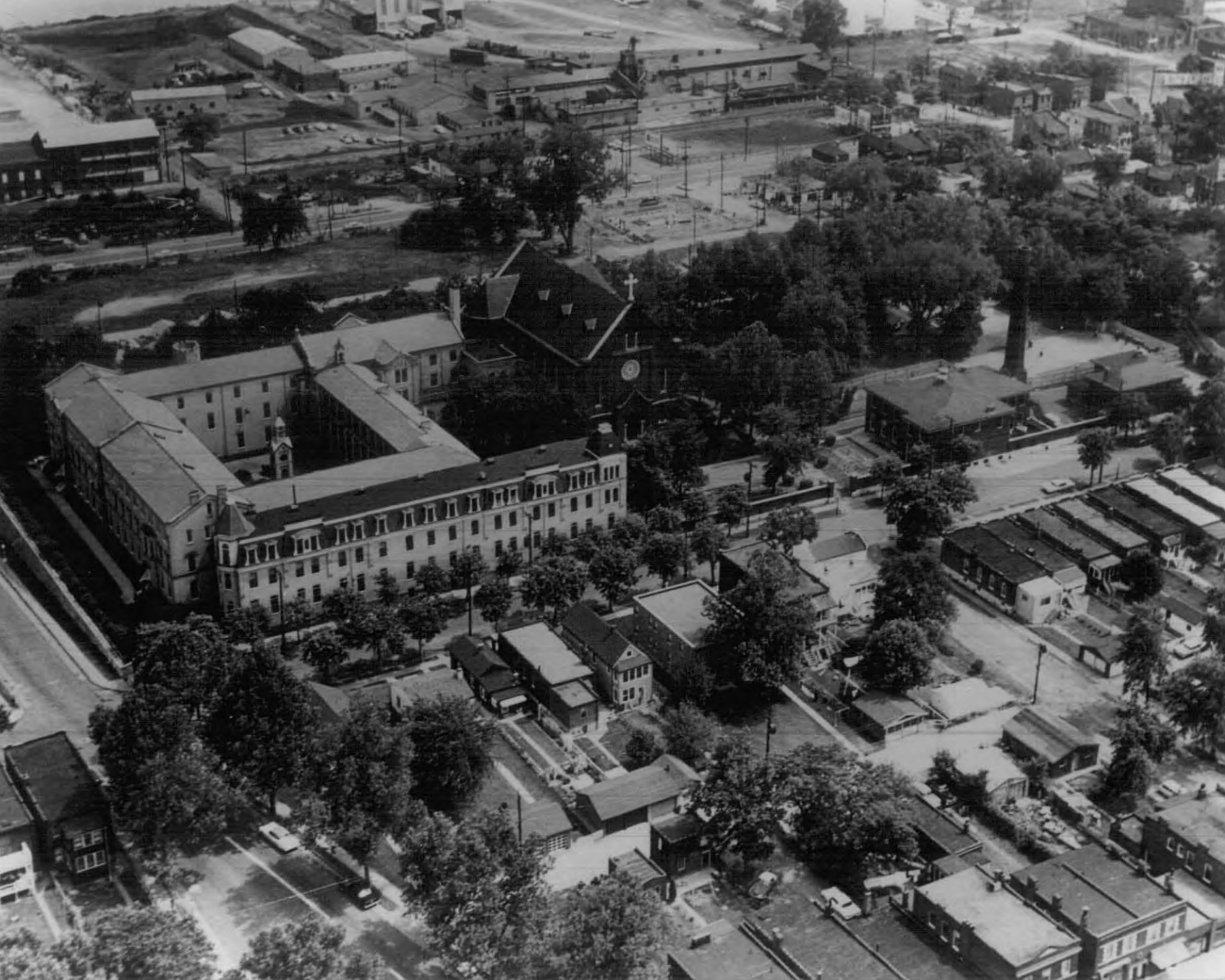
Louis Plant



Henry T. Blow



Madison Miller









SPEED  
LIMIT  
30

























